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## New ferns from tropical America—II

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(WITH PLATE 3)

The two species of *Dryopteris* here described for the first time belong to the group of *D. pubescens*. Both are from Jamaica, and each bears a most curious and misleading resemblance to the other.

For the privilege of describing the first I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. William R. Maxon. This species is based on a single sheet, representing a rootstock and three leaves, two detached, originally from the Jenman Herbarium, labelled *Nephrodium luridum* Jenman, in Jenman's hand. It may be described as follows:

***Dryopteris lurida*** (Jenman) Underwood & Maxon sp. nov.  
*Nephrodium luridum* Jenman MS.

Rhizome creeping, furnished with blackish rigid lanceolate or lance-linear acuminate scales up to 6 mm. long, with occasional unicellular gland-like processes and jointed cilia on their margins; similar scales on bases of the stipes; fronds clustered, pubescent, glandular throughout with capitate, often long-stalked and jointed, sometimes forked glands; stipes slender, up to 31.5 cm. long, dark brown at base, upwards brownish or stramineous or greenish, grooved on face; laminae up to 25 cm. long, up to 16.5 cm. broad, green, tinged with olive, ovate-deltoid, tripinnate, abruptly narrowed above at about the third or fourth pair of pinnae, their apices acute or acuminate, serrate, giving rise gradually to the pinnae and pinnules; pinnae alternate or opposite, oblique, stalked, mostly asymmetrical, those above the basal mostly ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, the second or third pair often subequilateral, those above somewhat cut away beneath at base, the basal pair broadly deltoid or ovate-deltoid, up to 9 cm. broad at base, its inner inferior 2-5 pinnules on either side much longer than the corresponding superior ones and sometimes subbipinnate at base; other pinnules parallel with or overlapping the costa on the inner side, somewhat cut away beneath at base, acute, the larger stalked and obliquely pinnatifid into serrate or entire lobes,

the smaller subdimidiate, serrate and decurrent; texture thin, membrano-herbaceous; pubescence white or whitish, setaceous, multicellular, the facial grooves of the stipes and the backs of the costae thickly coated with short fine soft hairs which spread part way up the midribs of the pinnules, larger coarser stiffer hairs scattered over the stipes, costae, backs of the veins on the under surface of the lamina, and between the veins on its upper surface; veins clearly visible, pinnate; sori apical on the veinlets, midway between the midvein and the margin of the lamina, sterile veinlets mostly extending almost to the margin; indusia glandular, not setose; sporangia glabrous; spores coarsely papillose. [PLATE 3, FIGURE 1.]

Type in the Underwood Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden, collected in Jamaica "1874-79."

The following specimens also are in the Underwood Herbarium:

JAMAICA: Mt. Diabolo, altitude 609 meters, April 2, 1903, *Underwood 1825*; vicinity of Holymount, Mt. Diabolo, May 9, 1903, *Maxon 1957*; vicinity of Holymount, altitude about 750 meters, May 25-27, 1904, *Maxon 2311, 2260*.

***Dryopteris leucochaete* Slosson sp. nov.**

Rhizome creeping, slightly chaffy; fronds clustered, pubescent and glandular; stipes up to 35.5 cm. long, brown and slightly chaffy at base, above greenish to brownish, grooved on face; scales soft, pale brown, lanceolate, acuminate, up to 3 mm. long, with slightly ciliate or subglandular margins; laminae up to 28 cm. long and 25 cm. broad, mostly subpentagonal, commonly quadripinnate, abruptly narrowed above, apices mostly long-acuminate and serrate; pinnae oblique, stalked, asymmetrical, basal pair ovate-deltoid to deltoid; pinnules oblique, stalked to decurrent, several of the inferior elongate in the basal pinnae and shortened in the upper; segments oblique, stalked to decurrent, unequally ovate to subtrapezoid, cut away at base, pinnate or obliquely pinnatifid to serrate; glands capitate, often jointed, sometimes forked; pubescence white, setaceous, multicellular, fine and short hairs abundant on the groove of the stipe, backs of the costae, and partly on the midribs of the pinnules, larger, coarser, scattered hairs on the general surface of the stipes, costae, and backs of the veins, and between the veins on the upper surface of the lamina; veins pinnate; sori apical on the veinlets, midway between the midvein and margin of the lamina; indusia conspicuously setose and glandular; sporangia glabrous; spores papillose. [PLATE 3, FIGURE 2.]



SLOSSON: NEW FERNS FROM TROPICAL AMERICA

Type in the Underwood Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden, collected on shady forest land in Peckham Woods, Clarendon, Jamaica, altitude 762 meters, May 21, 1912, *William Harris 11023*.

This species differs from *D. lurida* chiefly in its smaller, soft, pale, almost tow-colored scales, its larger, more finely divided lamina, and its setose indusia. Additional specimens are: Jamaica; vicinity of Troy, altitude 600–660 meters, June 28, 1904, *Maxon 2860*; in rocky woodland, near Troy, altitude 701 meters, June 28, 1904, *Harris 8710*.

**Explanation of plate 3**

FIG. 1. *Dryopteris lurida*; Jamaica; parts of the type specimen, reduced.

FIG. 2. *Dryopteris leucochaete*; Jamaica; leaf, reduced, *Maxon 2860*.